

THE HEADLIGHT.

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—EDITOR—
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The President has signed the bill for the admission of Idaho.

The Land Court Bill was under discussion in the Senate on Thursday for several hours, but no action taken.

More than sixty cases of sun stroke occurred in Chicago last Monday, and one thousand during the week. The heat there for several days was appalling.

Col. Frank Chaves, who has been pardoned for his part in the rebellion, is now in the United States, and is expected to visit the city.

As Col. Frank's name is on quite a number of petitions for pardon, he ought to know.

We think we are having warm weather out here in the south-west, but it has been mild in comparison to that of the Mississippi valley, from Minnesota to the Gulf. Such destruction of life from heat was never before known.

There is hereafter to be co-operation and reciprocal crossing of the border between United States and Mexican troops for the suppression and prevention of Indian hostilities. An agreement to that effect was entered into between Secretary Blaine and Minister Romero on Thursday.

Another futile conference over the silver bill was had Thursday morning, but no progress was made towards an agreement. Another meeting of the conference committee was to be held this morning. It is not likely that the Senate will surrender any essential features of its bill. Better no legislation than that.

The Federal Election bill passed the House last Wednesday by a vote of 155 to 145. About a dozen elected Democrats had previously been unseated and their places given to non-elected Republicans in order to secure a sufficient Republican vote that could be controlled for the passage of the bill when wanted. Yet, after that infamy, Reed could muster but a six majority for his bill. A week's debate would have defeated the bill. Its passage in the Senate is doubtful.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

The prohibitionists of Kansas, as, in fact, of every other state where that party has an organized existence, are fiercely denouncing the original package decision as an unwarranted and dangerous infringement of the rights of the state and a threat of centralism, yet these same people, as a rule, are quite as vociferous and unreasonable supporters of the Reed-Davenport project to invade the states with a corps of partisan judges and supervisors authorized to take absolute control of the elections of Congressmen for the several states.

They believe in Centralism of a most vicious character when invoked for the perpetration of the power of the Republican party, but when the letter and the spirit of the Constitution are enforced for the protection of the citizen against the tyranny of his state, they don't believe in it so much as they did. It makes a difference whether we are for or against.

AFRAID OF THEIR RECORD.

These is a "fearful looking for of judgment to come" by the men who stole the legislature of two years ago. They taught bloody instructions, and a guilty conscience naturally makes them fear that those instructions will return to plague their inventors. The New Mexican, the organ of the boodle wing of the Republican party, wails out that unpleasant apprehension. Speaking of elections to the Legislature this fall, that paper says:

Should the Democrats succeed, this majority is to be made a two-thirds or three-fourths one, within the first week of the session by the meeting of a sufficient number of Republicans, and then the carnival of corruption and personal revenge is to begin.

That is precisely what the Republicans did two years ago, and it is not unusual that the perpetrators of that villainy should now be looking forward with not a little anxiety to the anticipated indignant rebuke of that record by an outraged people in the coming election. If the word ever saw illustrated in a legislative body more unadorned and vicious scandalism than was the daily practice of the 25th Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, the record of it has never been published.

FIVE TIMES AGAINST SILVER.

Five times in the last thirty years has the Republican party been committed against silver, as money, by its leaders in Congress, each time under the inspiration and for the benefit of eastern speculators and professional money lenders, and each time adding to the burdens, in the enhancement of the money value of every dollar of indebtedness and corresponding diminution of the value of every pound of the farm products of the west and south.

In 1869 the twelve hundred millions of greenback and many hundred millions of bonded debt, was by act of Congress, then two thirds to three fourths Republican in both Houses, converted into a gold debt. A public contract was thus violently changed against the debtor without his consent, and in favor of the creditor.

Gold was then at a premium of fifty cents on the dollar. Practically all the business of the country and all debts, public and private, were conducted and contracted on that basis. All this indebtedness was thus doubled, but not a cent did it add to the price of corn, wheat and cotton, nor to the wages of labor.

Practically all that vast debt was by the terms of its contract payable in any kind of legal tender money, but that action of Congress made it payable in gold.

Nearly every Republican in Congress voted for this measure, and nearly every Democrat against it.

In 1879 the silver dollar was by a species of stealth dropped from the Coinage bill, and thus practically ceased to be a part of the monetary system of the country. John Sherman was to a large extent the committee on coinage that reported and had passed that coinage bill. Both Houses were still two thirds Republican.

In 1875 came the finishing act in the demonetization of silver. Congress still two thirds Republican.

In 1878, on the capture of the House of Representatives by the Democrats, an effort was made to restore silver to the monetary system on an equality with gold, in obedience to the universal demand of the industrial interests and trade of the country and in accordance with constitutional provision, but its friends were forced to compromise on an agreed extent of coinage, and Republican secretaries of the treasury have continuously and arbitrarily denied those interests one half the coinage the law contemplated.

That bill was passed by a vote comprising one quarter of the Republican and three quarters of the Democratic members of Congress, against three quarters of the Republicans and one quarter of the Democratic members.

And now, for the fifth time, in 1890, a Republican House of Representatives defeats a free coinage bill, the vote being, for the bill—Republicans 21, against it 131—Democrats for the bill 161, against it 19. The vote in the Senate on the same bill was—Republicans for it 16, against it 22—Democrats for it 20, against it 3.

This is briefly and historically the record of the two parties in Congress on silver legislation during the last thirty years, in which the Republican leaders have five different times emphatically written themselves down as enemies to silver money, and advocates of the single, gold standard. That record tells its own story.

POSITIVE AND TO THE POINT.

The last number of the Silver City Sentinel has this to say in discussing the dependent pension bill recently passed, under which the pensions will this year run up to two hundred millions:

The villainous plan of a lot of political demagogues throughout the United States to keep their hold on the reins of power by riding on the backs of the soldiers who were on the union side of the war of the rebellion, exceeds any species of hypocrisy ever adopted by demagogues of any age or nation. It is absolutely disgusting at times to read the humbug and flattery stuff about the "poor broken down soldier," and the "soldier's widow and orphan children," that is ostentatiously given out by a lot of these insincere vagabonds and hypocrites in the halls of Congress. These political fabricators have no other object in view than to excite the good will and sympathy of a very large class of honorable citizens, who either served on the union side of the war as soldiers themselves, or their fathers were soldiers before them.

The editor of the Sentinel is himself an old soldier of the 25th Infantry, and a fighting soldier as well, and there can, therefore,

be no question of his entire sincerity and right to criticize the miserable demagoguery that lies at the bottom of about three quarters of this disgusting pretense of affection for the old soldier, and that is robbing every tax payer of the country in the name of patriotism and gratitude, but in reality and only for the basest of partisan purposes.

There can be no nobler beneficence than suitable provision for the survivors and beneficiaries of a great war, for those who staked their health and their lives on the gage of battle in behalf of country, but that by no means implies a miscellaneous shoveling out of the money of the people into the caps of every bum, booby, jumper, skulker and pilferer who happened to get into the army but never saw a battle.

Undoubtedly there are many worthy and deserving men on the pension rolls and very properly so, but it is incredible that, twenty-five years after the close of the war, there should be one quarter to one third of the entire number of that great army properly on the pension rolls.

It is a disgrace to the men who from the highest motives of patriotism shouldered their muskets, and marched away to the field and performed the most splendid fighting the world ever saw, and returned broken in health and crippled in limb, should be forced, in accepting the well earned and grateful bounty of a country saved, to consort, on the pension rolls, with a host of creatures far out-numbering the really meritorious pensioners, who entered the service from the most ardent motives, who never rendered their country an honest day's service, and with whom it is now, as then, simply a question of how much they can bleed the country's treasury, under the inspiration and guidance of, if possible, a more corrupt and disolute gang than themselves, whose only purpose is to thus keep themselves in power.

The time was that the pension roll was a roll of honor—a badge of duty well done—a mark of proud distinction to him who wore it. It is rapidly ceasing to be such.

MONOMETALISM AND PROTECTION.

That the eastern gold standard and protective tariff theories of administration are naturally combined in opposition to the western doctrine of free coinage, was very clearly and pointedly illustrated in the great silver speech of Senator Plumb, of Kansas, in the late debate in the Senate on the free coinage bill. Mr. Plumb exposed the insincerity of the opposition to free coinage from this source, and came very near denouncing the idea of protective tariff as a "fetich," and there is something significant in his remark. In the course of his speech Mr. Plumb said:

Mr. President, the sacred name of protection was invoked yesterday by the Senator from New York (Mr. Harney) against the free coinage of silver. Was not surprised, because I had noticed with more concern than I care to express, that for many weeks past the leading protection newspapers of the country have been denouncing the proposed free coinage of silver, and, in fact, all plans for adding to the volume of silver money as impracticable, and impugning the motives of their advocates. According to that, only in the last fifteen years, and all the country needs in order to be prosperous is to increase the duties on articles of general consumption.

We have had rehearsed the old talk about the "fretful dealer, and the repulsive, about the awful propensity of increasing the value of silver because it would give profit to miners and mine-owners. What does protection do if it does not make a profit for the mine-owners? And what about the demonetization of silver in 1873, by which the miners and owners of gold have been enriched, by which, according to the best authority, gold has been increased more than 50 per cent in value in the last fifteen years, and all the country needs in order to be prosperous is to increase the duties on articles of general consumption.

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LYING BY INFERENCE.

The statement has been made by some of the Republican papers of the Territory that while the Democrats of New Mexico are opposing admission, the Democrats of the Senate are all voting for it. This statement is simply in keeping with the instinctive habit, of such papers, of lying by inference—of telling half the truth and omitting the balance to create a false impression.

The facts are that the Democratic Senators on June 27th voted unanimously to pass an Enabling Act for the admission of Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming, offered by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, as an amendment to the Wyoming bill.

The purpose of the Democratic Senators in so voting was precisely what the Democrats of Mexico want—an Enabling Act that will afford an opportunity to elect a new and non-partisan convention, and to make an intelligent, progressive Constitution that would permit the establishment of the American public school system; and that is precisely what the most active supporters of the September constitution do not want.

It is also true that while every Democrat in the Senate voted for Senator Jones' proposition to admit New Mexico, every Republican voted against it.

MEXICAN LAND GRANTS.

The following is a telegraphic announcement that the President has sent to Congress a special message urging the passage of a bill for the settlement of land titles in the south-west:

The President on Tuesday transmitted to Congress correspondence between the department of state and the Mexican government concerning the rights of certain Mexican citizens to have their claims to lands in Arizona and New Mexico, ceded to the United States by treaty, adjusted and confirmed. The United States, says the President, owes a duty to Mexico to confirm to her citizens those valid grants which were saved by treaty, and to the land which has attended the discharge of this duty has given just cause of complaint. The entire community where these large claims exist, and indeed all of our people are interested in the early and final settlement of them. No greater incumbrance can rest upon the energies of a people or the development of a new country than that resulting from unsettled land titles, the necessity for which legislation is so evident and so urgent that I venture to express the hope that relief will be given at the present session of Congress.

There are signs of a Republican revolt in Pennsylvania. The nomination of a man like Delahanty at the dictation of one like Quay is too much. Some of the best men in the party have avowed their intention to organize an independent Republican movement similar to the one which resulted in the election of Gov. Pattison in 1892. If the same fortunate combination of circumstances which resulted in Mr. Pattison's first election should result in his election now, he would be considered a *Manot* of presidential proportions.—[Herald.]

A Frenchman claims to have discovered a process by which silk can be made from the leaves without the employment of worms. They are not educated up to any other kind of handiwork and will have no chance left, as they cannot vote the republican ticket and must do without a pension.

Wall street sharks are caught sometimes. It has been discovered that some western railroad men have worked out on them a lot of bonds containing a special stipulation that no foreclosure proceedings should ever be instituted. The road has defaulted in the payments, and the innocent investors are wondering what they are going to do about it.

Germany shuts out American pork and leaves a duty of 50 per cent on American breadstuffs. The new regime is disposed to loosen these restrictions and perhaps remove them altogether but first she has to know whether the United States will reciprocate by reducing the duties on articles Germany has to offer in this market. Many of those articles the farmer wants. If reciprocity between the two countries should be established on a basis mutually satisfactory the farmer would get better prices for his hogs and grain and could buy certain goods needed to him at lower prices. Under existing circumstances the high tariff sweetens the farmer's life.

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